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go over to the side of the silverites, as this week attempt to deceive makes them contemptible.

THE UNREALIZED PROMISES OF THE MAYOR'S FRIENDS.

Four years ago, when Mr. Sullivan was first the Democratic candidate for Mayor, those who were not Democrats were urged to vote for him because he "is better than his party." Hundreds of Republicans and independents did vote for him upon that assurance. Voters were told that he was too good a man to be a Democrat, or that he was not much of a Democrat because he was not in accord with the men who control the Democratic organization and the methods they employ. That was four years ago. Two years ago he had just started in with the new charter, and some of those who are now severely beating him made loud proclamation of "the Sullivan business administration" and louder predictions of the great good which would result during the next two years from his re-election.

We are now near the end of four years of Mayor Sullivan. It is, therefore, a proper season to ask, Has Mr. Sullivan, proved himself to be a better man in public affairs than the average machine Democrat? Has his administration during the past two years justified the proclamation of his friends two years ago that it would be conducted upon business principles and establish his capacity as an able, vigorous and effective Mayor?

If Mr. Sullivan had been better than his party for four years would he now have been on such terms with Simeon Coy, with the boss of the gamblers and like men, that they were the most active men in securing his nomination, and are now the most zealous in seeking to procure his election? Two years ago he received the support of a newspaper and of many excellent men upon the understanding that he had refused to recognize Coy and his compatriots because they were unfit to participate in public affairs. Now these same black-listed Democrats are the most prominent supporters of the Mayor. The last Democratic municipal convention is admitted by Democrats to have been the most disreputable political assemblage ever seen in Indianapolis. With the exception of possibly one hundred men, it was made up of hangers-on of saloons, dives and gambling houses. It would be an insult to several thousand decent men who vote the Democratic ticket to say that three-fourths of that convention in any sense represented them. It was so disreputable a convention that its first councilmanic ticket resigned because of the charge of fraud in the balloting, and was reassembled but dismissed, before its business had been completed, because it was a howling, drunken mob. Is this the sort of convention which the candidacy for a third time of "a man better than his party" would naturally evoke? From being better than his party has not Mayor Sullivan fallen to the low level of its worst elements?

The proclaimed businesslike administration—what has it been? Is it businesslike to permit the bonds of the city to be defaulted? Is it businesslike to create an unknown number of sinecures for henchmen? Is it businesslike to permit a thousand men to be employed before the primaries on the streets to pack them and to pay them out of money borrowed at 8 per cent? HOW THE CITY'S INTERESTS WERE SACRIFICED.

Of all the blunders of the Sullivan administration none has been more costly or comes nearer home to every taxpayer than that in relation to the refunding of the city bonds. We err in calling this a blunder, for a blunder is an unintentional mistake, while this was deliberate and premeditated trickery, done for the purpose of benefiting the ring in utter disregard of the public interests. What would be thought of a bank president who in one transaction should impose on the bank a burden of \$42,338 a year in the form of interest? What would be thought of the president of a trust company who should deliberately throw away an opportunity to save \$42,338 a year for his company? What would be thought of the head of a railroad company who should recklessly sacrifice an opportunity to reduce its interest account \$42,338 a year? What would be thought of the head of any financial or business concern who should fail to avail himself of an opportunity to take up \$1,245,000 of bonds bearing 7.3 per cent interest with bonds bearing 4 per cent interest? That is what the Sullivan ring did, and they did it in the hope of putting money into their own pockets. If they had done it in the hope of making a better arrangement for the city their blunder would, at least, have had the redeeming feature of a good motive, but this was not the case. They did it in the expectation of making a profit out of it. They were willing to sacrifice, and did sacrifice, the city's interests to their own.

There is no getting away from the facts in this case. They are a part of recent history. It must be said to the credit of Controller Woolen that he tried to protect the city's interests, and, but for the weakness of Mayor Sullivan and the greed of the ringsters who run his administration, he would doubtless have succeeded. As early as July, 1892, he began to make arrangements for funding all the outstanding bonds of the city at a lower rate of interest. The bonds amounted to \$1,245,000, of which \$21,000 bore interest at the rate of 8 per cent, and the remainder at 7.3 per cent. Referring to his scheme Mr. Woolen said: "In an interview published in the Journal Aug. 23, 1892: 'Reasons that caused me to undertake it were the fact that money was cheap, city securities were in demand, and I was advised by local bankers to whom I went in view of the near approach of the maturity of the city's bonds, if they were to be refunded, at a lower rate of interest, now was the time to do it.' He progressed so far with his plan as to get a proposition from a New York house of high standing to collect all the outstanding bonds above named, and exchange them

for new bonds maturing in thirty years, and drawing 4 per cent interest, the bondholders, in consideration for the exchange, to receive premiums, the maximum limit of which in the aggregate was to be \$34,910. 'On the proposition made by Mr. Bantiff,' said Mr. Woolen in the interview above referred to, 'the funding of the bonds will save the city an interest of \$42,338,' meaning that much for a year.

This was a very favorable offer for the city—too favorable for the ring to let pass without meddling and marrying. A transaction of this magnitude, however favorable to the city, could not be allowed to pass unchallenged as long as there was an opportunity for the ring to make some money out of it. The first step of the schemers was to hang the proposition up in the Council. This was done at a meeting on the evening of Aug. 23, 1892, when, on motion of Mr. Kassmann, the ordinance embodying the Woolen plan was referred to the finance committee. This gave time for the schemers to get in their work. If the ordinance had been passed at once it would have clinched the contract with the New York house, and the city would have saved \$42,338 a year. Delay proved fatal. After the ordinance had been hung up Mr. Kassmann lost no time in notifying the Frenzels of the situation. In an interview published in the Journal Sept. 5, 1892, he said:

I went to Otto Frenzel, as I had promised, and told him to see Mr. Woolen at once if he wanted a chance at the refunding scheme. He told me he would have to have a little time, and asked how much we could give him. I asked him how much time he wanted, and he said at least three or four days. I said the committee would wait on him that long. That night Mr. Frenzel went to Chicago and called upon N. W. Harris & Co., one of the largest bond houses in the country. He returned the next night, ready to make a proposition, but it was not possibly in as good shape as it might have been.

The Frenzel-Harris syndicate did submit a sort of proposition, but it was so unsatisfactory in form that it could not have been made the basis of a contract, and probably was not intended to be. The Controller never gave it serious consideration.

The reference of the refunding ordinance to the finance committee settled its fate. The matter dragged along some months, and finally died a natural death—or, rather, an unnatural death, for it was strangled. The ring played a dog-in-the-manger act. It killed a most favorable proposition for the city and offered nothing instead. As a result of this disreputable scheming not a dollar of the city debt has been refunded, and it is still paying interest on \$21,000 at 8 per cent, and on \$1,224,000 at 7.3 per cent, a year, losing \$42,338 a year which might have been saved. Yet this is called "a business administration."

With last night's meeting of the citizens' executive board the business affairs of the late National Encampment were brought to a conclusion. The reports presented make a showing that is satisfactory in the highest degree, and there are some features of good management not alluded to in the denunciations presented by the board. The entire cost of the encampment was \$95,000, and of the \$75,000 appropriated by the city \$42,600 will be returned. The expense for almost every item on the programme averages about 40 per cent, less than has been paid for similar features at all previous encampments, and this reduction was not reached by providing inadequate accommodations or inferior displays, but was the result of careful and competent business management. That this statement is strictly correct is evidenced by the fact that, with one trifling exception, there has been nothing but praise and commendation of Indianapolis and the treatment her citizens accorded the veterans. The entertainments and street and other displays provided for the visitors have, with the exception noted, been the subject of unstinted praise by hundreds of men and women who have participated in previous encampments, and who are fully competent to judge of the quality of the hospitality extended by residents of Indianapolis. The residents of the city can take a just pride in having entertained in an entirely satisfactory manner the largest collection of people ever assembled here, and Colonel Lilly, Executive Director Fortune and the members of the committee who aided in the work are entitled to and should receive the thanks of the community for having brought to a successful issue the greatest undertaking of the kind in the history of Indiana's capital. The work they did called for sacrifice on the part of each, and it was performed with a fidelity and faithfulness worthy of all praise.

It looks very much as if Prince Bismarck were in danger of marrying his great record. Of his magnificent services to the cause of German union and imperialism there can be no doubt. More than any other man he is entitled to be regarded as the father and founder of the present German empire. But under the German Constitution there is one man greater, at least in a legal and official sense, than Bismarck, and that is the Emperor. Bismarck had no right to antagonize the Emperor or to have a policy of his own, and when he did the Emperor did right in forcing or demanding his retirement. When a servant of the state comes to regard himself as bigger than the state itself it is time for him to retire. He has outlived his usefulness. Bismarck has given many evidences in recent years of his arrogant temper and boundless egotism. He is old, he drinks a great deal of brandy, and his infirmities of temper have grown on him. The Emperor did a gracious thing recently in sending him a sympathetic message and offering him the use of a royal castle in case he should need a change of climate, and Bismarck should have met the overture in a like friendly spirit. It was not only a kindly act on the part of the Emperor, but a fine stroke of policy. He has shown himself magnanimous towards a treacherous subject, and has put Bismarck in a position where, if he refuses to accept the proffered olive branch, he will put himself further in the wrong than ever, and past all defense. Bismarck was a great power, but he is not great

in retirement. He should not go down to his grave making faces at the Emperor.

The Spanish people, excitable as they are supposed to be, showed no disposition to lynch the dynamiter who came very near killing their most popular general and did badly wound several of his staff. He was arrested, and the dispatch says "he will be promptly tried by court-martial, and may be shot within twenty-four hours." In Europe they observe the forms of law, even if it be military law. We Americans are the only so-called civilized people who practice lynch law.

Was it "business" for the Board of Public Works to foist upon the people of Indianapolis a ten years' contract for electric lights at double the price for light which was secured by the Denny administration? Every day specialists are making new discoveries in the application of electricity to the uses of man, cheapening the cost. Why was the monopoly given the city as its lemon for ten years?

The battle of Antietam was fought in September, thirty-one years ago. A newspaper file of that date gives some particulars of the terrible fight which have a vividness not apt to be found in current histories of the war. After describing a daring dash made by Pleasanton's cavalry in the face of a fire from several batteries the account says:

Some of the most desperate fighting ever recorded in history took place on this day. In passing over the ground to-day the evidence was manifest. Where the most deadly contest occurred the dead were lying thick on the ground where they had fallen. On the enemy's center three lines of battle had been formed from a ridge west of the Hagerstown turnpike across the road and several lines to near the Roundabout, or about half a mile, and these lines were almost as distinct now when the living mass still formed them. The dead were lying close as to be nearly within reach of one another's hands along the entire distance, while in many places they lay one upon another.

The generation that knew not the war needs such glimpses as this at the desperate perils encountered by the soldiers to understand clearly the nature of the bond that binds the veterans together in old age. Having passed through not one but many such bloody fights, a tie was formed never to be broken.

PHILADELPHIA is making a move towards destroying one of the distinctive features of its residence streets. This is nothing less than the setting back within the buildings of the front steps, whose scouring by the maids is such a joy to strangers in that metropolis. The proposed change, which is already said to have made some headway, will effect a great improvement in the appearance of the thoroughfares. Indianapolis, which hardly appreciates its own advantages, has never adopted the basement and front-step variety of architecture to any great extent, and is to be congratulated thereon. Its streets, free of obstruction, with green lawns on either side, form a sight on which eyes tired with the sight of closely built city blocks gladly rest.

Out in this part of the country the canal no longer exists as a thoroughfare for traffic, but the Erie canal still does a large carrying trade. The experiment now being conducted to discover if canal boats can be successfully towed by the electric trolley system is therefore of considerable importance to shippers. The Westinghouse company has been at work on the problem for a long time, and now claims to have secured a practical system. It would seem to the lay observer that the mechanical difficulties in the way of this kind of motor service would be less in the case of boats than of cars or other vehicles on land, but for some unexplained reason this appears not to be the case.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Wonderful News.

Newsboy—Yer's yer! All about there not been any train robberies yesterday!

Her Designation of Them.

Visitor—Did you like best of all the things you saw at the fair, Ethel?

Small Ethel—I thought those Dahomey villagers were the funniest sight of the whole fair.

Of a Different Character.

Deacon Podberry—Brother Lushforth, why do you never do anything to control that wild desire for liquor which possesses you so?

Mr. Jags Lushforth—Will dizzeel Wild, dere be one of the most highly cultivated desires in his town.

The Hot or Machine.

"What do you call that there thing you rid up here on?" asked the farmer man of the youth who had stopped to get a drink of water at the well.

"It is a bicycle."

"Seems to me," said the old man, "that I'd druther have a wheelbarrow. Wheelbarrows something you can sit down in and rest when you get tired of pushing the thing."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The first baby born in the emergency hospital in Sedalia, Mo., has been christened Sedalia Emergency Graham.

An instructor at the Roosevelt Hospital disconcerted in clinic the other day on an interesting case of chickenpox then present. It turned out to be smallpox, and two of the doctors in the class took the disease.

OSCAR WILDE is reported to have grown very big and fat and untidy in his appearance. He has been boasting on the Thames a great deal, clad in costumes that were not in the least suggestive of the aesthetic taste of his days of apostleship.

WHENEVER the Empress of Austria wears the crown jewels she is forced to give a written receipt for them. In consequence these jewels are rarely worn, her Majesty confining herself to her private collection, which is valued at \$1,500,000.

A NOTABLE Louisiana woman is Mrs. Bechet, of Haynesville, who, though eighty years old, rides on horseback to and from her farm every day, a distance of six miles, superintends all the details of its management and disposes of the crops in a business-like way that would do credit to any man.

The Queen Regent of Spain is exceedingly fond of bathing in the ocean. Spanish papers refer to her as the best woman swimmer in Spain. While at Saint Sebastian this summer she went daily to the beach and debauched in swimming an hour or more. Her endurance was said to be surprising.

The only living descendants or relatives of Stephen Grand are three old ladies now residing in France, and in destitute circumstances. One of them, Mrs. Margaret Lardy, a niece of Grand, has lately applied, through the French consul at Philadelphia, to the Board of City Trusts for a small pension.

A PROMINENT citizen of Cincinnati, who has just returned from Spain, says that the Duke of Veragua has spread about that country that Roman Catholics are not allowed freedom of worship in the United States, and that until he set the example there to go publicly to mass.

He also announced that the United States is about to pension him. The Duke of Veragua should take the Keeley cure.

just offered for probate. The explanation is simple: he gave most of his money away during his lifetime. He distributed fully \$1,000,000 in assisting charitable objects, in building churches, supporting religious societies, institutions of learning, and in making public improvements in the town of New Rochelle. He spent over \$50,000 in making good roads for five miles in either direction in the vicinity of his home.

THE VAN ALLEN APPOINTMENT.

It is undoubtedly desirable to get Mr. Van Allen out of the country, but think of poor Rome.—Washington Post.

The reverse side of this Van Allen nomination casts a shadow strangely like some fellow knocking timidly at the Four Hundred's door.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The story that Van Allen was appointed ambassador to Italy because he contributed \$50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund would not be so easy to believe if any other reason in the world could be given for the appointment.—Philadelphia Press.

FANCY what a bit of hot-toasty hysteria the whole Democratic party would have if a Republican President had made such an appointment! And how the infuriated mugwump would get upon his hind legs and bellow.—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

MR. CLEVELAND cannot afford to ignore the charge that the appointment of James J. Van Allen as ambassador to Rome amounts to selling this important office to him for any where from \$50,000 to \$50,000.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

VAN ALLEN is such a dude that he will not even spell his name after the ancient and honorable fashion of the family, that has always thought Van Allen was the way to do it. It is a personal nomination—handstand in all its aspects.—Albany Express.

We suggest to the World that if Mr. Van Allen, who, as it alleges, gave \$50,000 in return for the Italian mission, is the sort of a creature it believes him to be, it should compliment President Cleveland for having arranged to send him out of the country.—New York Mail and Express.

By rejecting Van Allen the Senate would not in any degree enhance public respect for the diplomatic establishment. The institution has sunk beyond the power of redemption; and President Cleveland's joceose selection of Van Allen for the Roman embassy is in perfect keeping with its character.—Philadelphia Record.

BOARD OF WORKS.

Engineer's Work at Twenty-Second Street—Many Complaints.

The Board of Works did not investigate City Engineer Mansfield's conduct in the Twenty-second-street improvement yesterday, but it told him he must not play favorites as he seemed to be doing. The board some time ago ordered the opening of that street from Meridian to Mississippi street. According to the plans of the board, Mr. W. H. Corbaley would have several feet chopped off his yard, besides having a slice taken off his house. Mrs. Rieman would have her greenhouse cut in two. She naturally objected to this and the contractor had no burning desire to remove the greenhouses for it would put him to a great deal of extra expense. Mansfield told Mrs. Rieman she could wait awhile, and it was on this that the board was compelled to say a few words to the young engineer. Mr. Corbaley is a Democrat, but he has announced that he intended to vote for Denny. This did not impress itself with favor on the city engineer, and he was unwilling to make any provision for Mr. Corbaley whereby his house could be spared. The board said it did not see how Mr. Corbaley could be helped.

From the large number of complaints that are sent in to the board at every meeting it is evident that the street commissioner is giving more attention to political matters than he is to the streets. Complaint was made about the bad condition of West street, from Third to Brett. The chuck holes were ordered filled. Arch street was reported in bad condition. Peddling on that street was ordered stopped. The fact that water stood in the street for a long time. A small drain was ordered put in. J. W. Salvage wrote that at the corner of Ninth street and Ash water stood so deep that an excursion steamboat could be run on the pond with absolute safety. The gutters on Carlos street, from Ray to Morris, are in bad condition, and the water backs over on the new brick pavement, which is lower than the gutters, it seems. The city engineer sent in a communication in which he said the people living on Alabama street, below Seventh, could not expect any drainage relief until sewers were put in. The asphalt pavement is almost half a foot higher than the dirt street. He said it was proposed to build a sewer in the first alley east of Alabama, from Seventh to the State ditch. He recommended a temporary drain at Tenth street.

Emil Kassmann, who has been remarkably careless of his duties as a councilman since he was elected, was at the board meeting yesterday, whispering his tale into the ears of the board members. Kassmann has played a conspicuous part in the schemes of the machine, and the board is going to do its best to help re-elect him. It will give him anything he asks for just at the present time. Occasionally he goes in the private room of the board, and explains why it is necessary to do certain things. "Colonel" Hicklin, who has been one of the war horses of Democracy, came into the board room with the board, and when he approached the distinguished president, he received a disdainful look. This caused the Colonel